

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 80, 1895.

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Local News.—The City and Soburban News Bureau of the United Paress and New York Associated Priess is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Age and the Presidency.

There are Republican statesmen who, on account of their preference for other candidates, oppose the favorable consideration of the name of the Hon, LEVI P. MORTON as an available nominee for the Presidency in 1896. Their objection is the same as that urged, with very little tact or discretion, by the veteran John Sherman. They say Governor MORTON is too old!

Governor Morton was born in Shoreham, Vt. a State well known for the longevity of its inhabitants, in May, 1824. The Republican National Convention of 1896 will meet some time after May, and when it does Mr. MORTON will be in his seventythird year. The twenty-fifth President of the United States to be inaugurated will be installed in office in March, 1897: two months before the completion of Mr. Mon-Ton's seventy-third year.

It has often been said by excited individnals, as the historical chronicles of the republic record, that a battle for the Presidency would kill this or that statesman, or would shorten the duration of life of the man holding that exalted office. But no such result has attended successful candidates, though many sinister disasters have overtaken unsuccessful ones. John ADAMS lived twenty-eight years after his inauguration as President. He died at the age of 90. THOMAS JEFFERSON, glorious name in Democratic annals, lived twentyfive years after his inauguration. JAMES Madison lived twenty-seven years, and died at the age of 85. MONROE lived fourteen years, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS twenty-two years, Andrew Jackson (grand old man!) twenty-six years, MARTIN VAN BUREN twenty-four years, JOHN TYLER twenty-one years, MILLARD FILLMORE twenty-four years, FRANKLIN PIERCE fifteen years, and JAMES BUCHANAN sixteen years. R. B. HAYES, too, lived sixteen years after having been defeated for President, and with the weight of a criminal consciousness that he had been seated fraudulently.

Four Presidents of the United States have died in office: two at the hands of murderous assassins, two from illness. The grandson of one of these, who has occasionally been observed in the walks of men where Presidential nominations are discussed and determined, was afterward President. We refer to BENJAMIN HARRIgon, inaugurated in March, 1889, and a candidate for reflection in 1892, with no positive assurance that he would not, despite the experience of his illustrious grandfather, accept the nomination in 1896.

There have been Presidents of the United States who killed, or nearly killed, the political party which elected them to that important office; but there is no known or recorded instance of a President who died on account of its responsibilities, obligations, and official cares. Not one!

The Democratic Champion Against Tom Reed.

With the Republican leadership in the next House of Representatives easily decided by the events of several years of the past and common consent of the present, the same question presents to the Democrata very great perplexities. The Speaker in the last Democratic Congress was the Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP of Georgia. For personal accomplishments or political distinction no one has developed since then who could dispute Mr. CRISP's claim to the honor of being again nominated for the Democratic leadership; yet he may now meet with opposition for a reason provided directly by Mr. CRISP himself.

On the eve of his party's need of selecting a conspicuous representative, Mr. Crist has taken occasion to repudiate the national Democratic platform by declaring for free silver. Whatever the amount of buncombe and bamboozle in the Chicago platform in regard to the currency, it is certain that it was against free silver coinage. The rejection of the amendment offered by Mr. PATTERSON of Colorado to insert the word "free" in the plank offered by the Committee on Resolutions, stopped all dispute as to free silver being forbidden as a principle for Democratic practice.

Mr. CLEVELAND's repudiation of the platform concerning the tariff and his demand upon the party that it should worship the income tax plank he took from the Populists, are not precedents that can justify Mr. CRISP's repudiation of the Democratic currency plank.

Neither a free silver man nor an Administration cuckoo can begin effectively the great work of Democratic restoration. What is wanted is a Democrat loyal to his party's creed and promises, neither a crank nor a free lance. And yet perhaps the Democracy has not yet met disaster of sufficiently impressive importance to enable it to appre ciate its needs.

Three Notable American Careers. Three weddings of very recent occurrence

in New York have been remarkable as the marriages of daughters of three of the most notable and successful of all Americans of This success, however, has differed for each, both in degree and in kind, save so far

as that all are men of great wealth. Mr. WHITNEY'S distinction is not due to his material fortune, though if that has not added to it, neither has it detracted from it. His rather limited political career, one of the most interesting of this period, has been coincident with an advance in his material prosperity which has been hardly less considerable. The demagogical talk about a popular prejudice against plutocrats, so called, has had no justification in the experience of our public men from the days of Washington and AD-AMS to those of WHITNEY and MORTON, all of them distinguished for their wealth. If these were prosperous times for the Democracy, Mr. WHITNEY might be supported as the Democratic candidate for President; and if that fails to materialize, it will not be because of any disfavor in which he is held personally.

Mr. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT'S distinction is social, and is due to his place among the rich men of the world at a time when private fortunes are far greater than ever before. He has kept aloof from public life, and since the death of his father his prominence in the vast enterprises and organizations and the exciting activities of the Indians is of two sorts, one being shown many of these plays have been and are sucthe financial world has been occasioned in their inability to govern themselves

his estate than his personal participation in them. Immediately after he inherited his fortune he retired from Wall street. and, except for the heavy and multifarious business cares involved in its possession and maintenance, his life has been wholly devoted to social occupations and the sports and diversions which in these days go with them. His only public reputation is that of a very rich man who is enjoying existence as best he knows how. Only as a very rich man is he a public character at all. His wealth came to him by inheritance, and it was so great originally that it must have grown largely by the process of natural accretion.

luxury which implies the possession of

wealth, but it desires and requires the actual

financial ability to furnish it. It also wants

and naturally attracts people of similar social

tastes and ambitions, and without these

their wealth is of no consequence to it. Mr.

ROCKEFELLER has no such tastes and he has

no desire to be associated with those who

have them. His views of life and its obli-

gations are entirely different, and hence

when his daughter came to be married he

chose for the wedding a simple Bap-

tist ceremony, instead of surrounding

of a service at a fashionable Fifth

avenue church. Many other Baptists who

have risen from humble beginnings to

great wealth have departed from their early

religious associations and sought those of

more worldly distinction, but Mr. ROCKE-

FELLER has remained a Baptist always and

has brought up his family accordingly. His

has in the business world and because

of his fortune, is due wholly to his

devotion to Baptist interests. He has

conspicuously linked his name with that

denomination by the magnitude of his gifts

building the Episcopal Cathedral of St.

John the Divine; but, instead, he has en-

dowed with millions the Baptist University

at Chicago. He has not sought fashionable

distinction, but has made himself distin-

These are three suggestive and instructive

careers, and they illustrate three widely

different spheres and phases of contempo

The Five Tribes.

whites among them shall have a part.

of the negotiations of the DAWES Commis

sion the previous year. That Commis-

their tribal form of government with a

in the fact that a coercion bill had

of better results in the future was left.

went to the extent of making it high treason

on the part of any member of their tribe

even to advocate severalty allotment, and

It appears hopeless, therefore, to do any

DAWES Commission, and the question for

Congress is whether other means shall be

desired ends. One advantage possessed by

the Indians is that the last year's lawless-

ness of the COOK gang does not exist this

year to excite anxiety and complaint. Still,

the DAWES Commission will be able to draw

a vivid picture of the crimes due to violence

and of the inefficiency of the system of Gov-

But, after all, the vital question is whether

Congress has the right to abolish all the

treaty stipulations made with the five

tribes, which not only give them their pat-

ents to the land they hold in common, but

pledge to them home rule. These pledges

and agreements were made for a valuable

consideration, namely, the extinction of the

acknowledged rights of the tribes to certain

other lands which the Government wanted.

The ground taken by the Commission is

that the conditions of the country have so

they can no longer be executed. The re-

sources of the Indian Territory are "of such

an immense and tempting value that they

are attracting to it an irresistible pressure

from enterprising citizens." This pressure

has been so great that the Indian Territory

is now overrun by whites, who appear to b

three times as numerous as the Indians and

freedmen combined. This being the fact,

some provision must be made for the govern-

ment of the Territory, under a system suited

The answer of the Indians is that the

United States guaranteed that this pressure

of whites should not be "irresistible," and,

in fact, that whites should be excluded from

the Territory. The Government was to un

dertake this work, presumably in order to

avoid the race conflict which would result

from the attempts of the Indians to expel

the intruders. Hence it is no excuse for tak

ing away vested rights that the Govern-

ment failed to perform its part and has an

embarrassing problem to face. As for those

whites who have been invited into the Ter-

ritory by the tribes, they went there with

the full knowledge of the tribal system,

But the DAWES Commission has another

argument, namely, that the Indians have

themselves failed to perform their treaty

obligations, so that Congress may annul the

treaties. This alleged failure on the part of

and have no right to expect any other.

to these white men as well as to the red.

ernment in the Indian Territory.

provided punishments for that offence.

guished as a Baptist.

rary American life.

with the grandeur and elaboration

least in some instances, in this way. The whole problem is a difficult one to solve. It is a matter of sincere regret that Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has himself acthe five tribes have rejected so utterly all cumulated the estate which makes him one the propositions of the DAWES Commission, of the five or six richest men in the world. because the severalty allotment system, Like Mr. VANDERBILT, he has not appeared at least to a certain extent, and in some in the public and political world; but unlike form, and a Government approximating to both Mr. VANDERBILT and Mr. WHITNEY, the familiar territorial system, seem to neither has he entered, and he has not be for their true interests. But that is a sought to enter, the gay world of pleasure different matter from deliberately taking and fashion. He is a Baptist, and the away from them vested rights of home rule. austerity of his religious principles and scruples keeps him apart from such associations and unfits him for them. It is asserted of this society that it attracts and prizes Term. wealth alone. Undoubtedly it wants the

Mr. Cleveland's Talk About the Third

members of the tribe rights in them.

The tribes have certainly made some prog

ress, and they have regular governments

an income which serves in lieu of taxes

Their schools are supported, it appears, at

Though somewhat pathetic it is still beautiful to see the simple confidence with which Mr. E. C. BENEDICT, of New York, provision of the luxury, and not merely the treasures the impressions of Mr. CLEVE-LAND which he receives from him through the peculiar intimacy which he and Mr. CLEVELAND mutually enjoy. Mr. BENE-DICT, on the subject of the third term has lately conveyed to the public his belief arising from conversations with Mr. CLEVE-LAND. He seems satisfied that the President will not be a candidate for a third term, and will decline the nomination if offered. From what Mr. CLEVELAND has "repeatedly said," the latter is impatient to be rid of official care. "It is no secret to anybody who knows Mr. CLEVE-LAND well as to his views on the subject," says Mr. BENEDICT. "I have had enough of victory and defeat," the President has said to Mr. BENEDICT. "I once said to him," Mr. BENEDICT continues, "'I am spoiling your chances for a third term. am telling everybody you will not accept."

great reputation, aside from that which he He replied: 'Go ahead.'" We must of course accept the main statement that Mr. CLEVELAND has talked to Mr. BENEDICT upon this question, and that the Democracy's unwritten law against the third term, instead of being "a part of our to it. He might have perpetuated it by republican system of government," as pronounced by a Democratic Congress when the issue was imminent, is for Mr. CLEVELAND a dead letter. But what guarantee is there that anything that Mr. CLEVELAND would say to Mr. BENEDICT upon this or other subjects, is regarded by Mr. CLEVE-LAND himself as of any serious validity? If Mr. BENEDICT's own queer experience could compel him to unflinching impartiality, he would have to answer "None."

Mr. BENEDICT, it is well known, is a very high magnate of an extensive, and what The decisive rejection of the proposals of anti-monopolist tongue waggers would call a particularly outrageous and robbing trust, the Dawes Commission for the introduction the Chicago Gas Trust. The Chicago Gas of the severalty allotment system into the Indian Territory, undoubtedly will be made Trust is the foundation and bulk of his wealth. He looks to it for support, and the occasion of an attempt in Congress not only to force that system upon the five for the great luxury which he enjoys with tribes, but to destroy their present tribal wholesome energy and extends to his friends governments and create instead an ordinary with freedom. It is at Mr. BENEDICT's own generous board that Mr. CLEVELAND has re-Territory, in whose administration the ceived nine-tenths of the hospitality offered to him outside of official circles. It is on A bill for that purpose was, indeed, before Congress last winter, based upon the failure Mr. BENEDICT's able steam yacht that Mr. CLEVELAND has taken in about all the life giving sea air which he has not breathed on board of his own catboat Ruth, or sion had been authorized by Congress to propose severalty allotment to the on various lighthouse tenders belonging to the United States. We need credit Mr five civilized tribes, although they are CLEVELAND with common decency only to expressly exempted from it by the Severalty law, and also to change suppose that when eating Mr. BENEDICT's meat and drinking his wine, in foreign or native form, and enjoying the consumption view to their ultimate admission to the Union as a State. But prolonged efforts of of his coal, Mr. CLEVELAND has always the Commission resulted in utter failure to treated Mr. BENEDICT as a friend for whon accomplish anything, and not even the hope he honestly and loyally entertained respect as well as friendship. And yet it is from Still, when the Commissioners renewed Mr. BENEDICT's table thus used that Mr. their efforts this year, they had a certain | CLEVELAND has repaired to the platto tickle the mob been introduced at the last session of Conby denouncing his host's business occugress. But it was found recently that this pation as the "communism of pelf." After tendering to Mr. BENEDICT the right hand of danger, whatever it may be, had not the slightest influence with the Indians, who fellowship, and treating him doubtless as a again have rejected decisively the overtures valued and proper companion, Mr. CLEVE-LAND has come before gentlemen of a difof the Commission. The Choctaws even ferent sort, whose interests he likewise desired to cultivate, and denounced Mr. BENE-DICT's food as stolen goods, and the giver of t, inferentially, but none the less indisputably, as a proper subject for public execrathing more for the present through the tion, or even for the cold walls of a prison. After such extraordinary conduct, what reason is there to suppose that whatever Mr. CLEVELAND might say to Mr. BENEDICT resorted to for the accomplishment of the in reference to a third term, would have a serious bearing upon what Mr. CLEVELAND might be inclined to do in the presence of other company and other circumstances?

It would not be strictly fair, however, to pronounce Mr. CLEVELAND potentially guilty of duplicity toward Mr. BENEDICT on account of his conversations with him about the third term. Apparently what he has said to Mr. BENEDICT about the third term is still vague enough to leave him free to announce later feelings of another sort.

Boston Reforms the Drama.

Another of the somewhat numerous re cent attempts to reform or clevate the theatre is making in Boston. A concern to be called the Boston Standard Company of Actors, none too unpresuming a name, is to be formed. It will have no capital, changed since these treaties were made that and the profits, if profits there are, will be given to charitable purposes. The projectors of the new theatre hope to get together a company of good actors and to have performances of plays of literary merit and a healthful, moral tone three or four times a

At the first meeting of these projectors among whom we note the ordinary proportion of those eminent persons, male and female, who may be counted upon to sign their names to all petitions and plans for making the world more virtuous and intelligent, the Chairman said that people were "sick and tired of plays that bring up the charnel house and bring us face to face with vice; sick also of vulgar buffoonery. Mr. HENRY A. CLAPP, a distinguished dramatic critic, said that the plays produced on the modern English stage are weak and mediocre," and that there is no tragic actor who "can properly speak the English language." It will be seen that the new Boston venture proposes or hopes to get both better plays and better actors. A some-

what complicated task. "Plays of the charnel house" is an apt name enough for those dramas of illegitimacy, seduction, sexual immorality or perversity, and flippant, trivial epigram which have been so common in the last few years, plays which are usually only a bungling attempt to transform French ideas or relations into English. Commercially, cessful. Is there any good evidence that

in permitting a few people to appropriate away from the theatre on their account? most of the fertile lands, under leases or They represent a passing tendency. They otherwise, whereas the object of allowing are not meant to injure the really very innolands to be held in common was to give all cent and wholly respectable persons, who are the majority of the audiences at the Yet it is doubtful whether a court would theatres. They seek novelty and sensation. hold these to be violations of the treaties. They strive to widen the somewhat narrow conventional limits of the drama in England and the United States. Some of the with courts, codes of laws, legislatures, and reformers and elevators of the stage have the ballot. Their system of leases is maineven put forward the depressing, diseased, tained, they say, for the purpose of deriving and, in some cases, rankly insane or idiotic hotchpotches of IBSEN and MAETERLINCK as worthy of worship. Sanity and health and humor, the perception and portrayal of character, the development of a rational plot, and the creation, or rather the repetition, of living human types and persons, are not to be expected in the plays into which American and English playwrights manage to insert some of the immorality but little of the constructive skill or literary grace of the Frenchmen from whom they plagiarize. We live in a time of bac plays and fairly good eccentric acting. The public wants novelty before everything else and the theatrical manager would be a fool not to try to give it. As for the tragedies and the tragic actors, it is possible that their day is done. The strain upon the

nerves and the excitements of competition

increase. People want to be tickled

Hence the farces and so-called "farce-come

dies" which, in the eyes of the Bostonians

are "vulgar buffoonery." There is a pretty

large collection of vulgar buffoonery in SHAKESPEARE, for that matter. To the imagination of cultivated and thoughtful men and women no production, however worthy, of a play like "Lear" or 'Macbeth' can ever be wholly satisfactory. Not GARRICK OF KEAN OF SIDDONS can bring out the full charm; and the resources of the stage manager and the property man do not equal those of the mind. People go to see new plays or renowned actors from curiosity, from a sense of duty, or from the passion for distraction. The day of tragedy may be past. The day of morbid dramati pathology must pass before long. Comedy, not constructed for a single actor or full of "fat" for him, broad farce, and the eternal virtuous sentimental charm of love, legitimate and honorable, and not illegitimate and perverted, are the hopes of the day. The degenerates and the indecent cannot hold the stage long. And they cannot be driven off of it by leasing a theatre in Boston.

Good or even bad but prominent actors cost so much that a stock company of the old school, well trained and various in ac complishment, is an impossibility. The price of the best theatre seats is already high, and it is likely to go higher. The business is enormous in its possibilities of profit and loss, especially the latter. Rents and salaries are rising. A company of firstclass actors playing three or four times a week, as the Boston reformers propose, and in "elevating" plays, would be a luxury comparable to grand opera.

For actors there are schools of elecution and acting; and plenty of small parts to play. It is said, and with truth in many cases, that "runs" are too long and that the actor has no chance of training; but with the majority of playwrights and actors there is no complaint of undue length of runs. The more successful actor may be retarded in his art by long playing of single part; most actors are not.

The most skilful playmakers and actors will continue to be in the service of the men who can pay them the highest. "Elevation of tone" can, no doubt, be easily secured by the managers of the proposed Boston the atre: but SHAKESPEARES, or even SHERI-DANS, are not likely to appear by request.

If we make into citizens great numbers persons who have no understanding of things which we have for a hundred years studied and wrought for and inherited, to be of us, we shall then make a great mistake.—Ex-Senator George r. Edmunds.

It is a striking fact that in thus presenting those aliens whom he doesn't deem desirable as citizens, Mr. EDMUNDS truthfully describes the

The election of the Hon. JOHN W. GRIGGS of New Jersey to be President of the Paterson it is in England, the only ball game which is compatible with the maturity and dignity of public life. Mr. GRIGGS was President of this club during the recent campaign for Governor. but he was elected all the same. A popula leader of the Conservative party in England, Mr. ARTHUR BALFOUR, though not a goifer of the first class, is still notedly enthusiastic in playing it, and it would be a feather in his olitical cap if he could once win the championship. From each of the distinctively nationa ball games of America and England, baseball and cricket, statesmen have to disappear. Even so ardent a lover of baseball as Senator GORMAN quit in his early youth.

The prompt suppression of the revolution or, rather, of the plot for a revolution in Venezuela, lessens the danger that the republic will present, through internal dissen sions, a less bold and effective front to the encroachments of England. President Chespo who rose to power, as did several of his predecessors, through revolution, will have as agreeable experience if he does not eventually fall in the same way. But just now the need of making head against British oppression may be recognized.

On Dec. 1, at 2 P. M., all the Christian Endeavorers in the United States and Canada, supported by the Salvation Army led by "Joz the Turk," are going to offer up a mighty prayer to Gop for the conversion of Col. ROBERT G. IN. GERSOLL. To the woman President of the "May You" branch of the Christian Endeavor be longs the responsibility for this campaign for the conversion of "the arch infidel." She has forced apon the public a prayer test bound to be of extraordinary notoriety.

A gentleman who says that he comes from Cincinnati is in jug in Pittsburgh. Poetry was found on him. For example:

" Have been all through the State of Utah, Minnesota, Iowa, and Montana Part of Missouri, Michigan, and Nebraska, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana.

Is there no soul in Pittsburgh? Are there no eet there to thrill with the music and the passion of these noble lines? This poetical prisoner will yet set the gazetteer to sonorous rhyme and be poet laureate to the gas works. In him the long-awaited Poet Epical, the continental and world-girdling genius, has arrived; and naturally Pegasus is in pound.

Nebraska was choked with snow on Monday. The face of heaven and of the soil was hidden in white. The arbors of the Hon. JULIUS STERLING MORTON were draped in unprotected fleece. The Hon, Tobias Caston got is pung out. There was nothing in the world but arctics and snowshoes. Even the Hon. WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON committed himself so far as to aver that, if it continued to snow there might be more snow. There was more snow. The cattle underneath it moved complainingly over their iced milk. The pocket gophers began to droop and die in their holes lined with the encouraging reports of the Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy. It was a cold day for Nebraska. The Hon. WILLIAM JER-NINGS BRYAN dug & tunnel up to the surface, dusted the icicles from his tragic face, and began to rehearse his world-admired speech on the great ratio of 16 to 1. The snow seethed into hot water. The milch cows placidly chewed hot snow pudding and advertised an excellent rather by the enormous magnitude of properly, as they agreed to do, and the other the public is sick of them, or stays famed. The lining of the gophers' retreate

shrivelled. The crows dropped from their winter resort roosts, and offered themselves, per-fectly well done, as reed birds. The clouds took on a silver lining. The orb of day peeped through the fading white, and bowed three times to the brighter face of BRYAN. Birds rose from mysterious nests and giggled and twittered. A large silver buzzard occupied the centre of the

stage of heaven. The snow storm was over. We observe with interest that the labor of shielding the Administration's humbug policy of filling its Treasury deficit through selling bonds to "replenish the gold reserve," has been abandoned by so grand a cuckoo as the Evening Post. The new tack is to hunt up faults in the preceding Administration of President HARBISON, and build a CLEVELAND-CARLISLE bombproof with them. There is nothing essentially tricky about that, at any rate.

A Rochester reader submits an old propo sition in a plan to "take the tariff out of poli-tics," and to place it in the hands of the business men, by a "grand national congress" made ip of delegates of all interests. The first thing that this sublime thought runs up against is the Federal Constitution, which provides that the tariff shall be regulated by the political body known as the Congress of the United States and by the Executive thereof, now soon to meet in Washington.

The Hon. BILL BRECKINRIDGE, the distinguished Kentucky representative of social decency and the domestic virtues, is waving his hair and his mouth again; and it is said that he means to impose himself once more upon the Congress district upon which he has conferred so much distinction. We are unable to believe that there is any strong movement in the Lexington region for the revision or for the repeal of the Ten Commandments.

Since we have twined the football laurels of 1895 about the hat of Yale there has come this objection from a Philadelphia correondent assuming the sonorous title of "American Public:"

"I was amazed to read in THE SUN of to-day the statement that you awarded the football championship to Yale. How can that be when there is a college (Pennsylvania) whose team has not been defeate for ever two years, and Yale steadily declines to meet

If the statistics that follow, in the comparison between Yale and Pennsylvania, could decide it. Yale's triumphant brows would have to be stripped that Pennsylvania's might be adorned. With the Crescent eleven, for example, Pennsylvania's score was 32 to nothing, against Yale's 8 to 2. Pennsylvania made 36 and Yale but 18 against the Carlisle Indians. Pennsylvania scored 12 to nothing against Brown, and Yale 6 to 6. Harvard beat Cornell by 25 to 0, but Pennsylvania ran up a total of 46 to 2. Pennsylvania's fourteen games against her opponents show 459 to 24, and Yale's fifteen games show a beggarly 318 to a majestic 38.

The laurels must rest all the same. It is not the preliminary canter or the trial heat that decides the victory, but the grand contest of the first class, for which all games between the big and lesser colleges are but preparatory. At the finish, for strength and bearing the cake of supremacy lay in the hand of Yale, Harvard, in our opinion, having won as good as a moral victory over Pennsylvania, Princeton having beaten Harvard, and Yale having beaten Princeton in a manner more decisive than character ized either of the other two contests.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of recent football is Pennsylvania's extraordinary rise; but the top of the heap of this glorious

The Hon. P. WAT HARDIN has gone down n gloom, and we are not even wholly sure of the good hap of the greatest of living Kentucky statesmen, the Hon. Ion B. NALLS; but the Hon. BOYD WINCHESTER, sometime Minister of the United States to the Matterborn, is lecturing pracidly on the "Georgies and Eclogues of Virgil." Deus nobis hac otia feett.

Upon the tablets and bulletin boards of the Boston University stands this solemn and necessary warning: "Students who are unwilling to give up the use of

obacco while in this building may withdraw, and the proper proportion of their tuition fees will be returned upon demand." Hear it, JoB HEDGES, from your deak by the

side of the incorrigible tobacco eater. Hear it, WILLIAM LYSONG STRONG, while yet your jaws are wagging and the plug-cutting battle axe is n your hand. See what learning and Methodism and the arts and the high thought of Boston think of you. Reform, repent, break off, break away! Cast out the cuspidor; manducate the sputatious weed no more. Let civilization triumph.

The horrors of war are to break once more around the devoted head of the South. The Hop. JACOB SLECHER COXEY, the master mind of Massillon, and the Commander-in-Chief of the great Gazaboo attack upon the grass and free lunches in Washington, will move against the South next week. He bears his honors and his luminous non-interest-bearing bond scheme with him. If eloquence, if valor, if a thorough knowledge of the silica and business can melt rocky hearts and breathe persuasion; if the man whom all the Populist Hoboes and Hoboe Populists call chief and do well to call chief has not forgotten his cunning and his self-possession, there may be a great resuscitation of Coxevism in the Southern States this winter. Gen, Coxey advocates good roads, and who has more wheels whereon to spin along them? It is a fact that he will go through the South on a military bleycle constructed out of his own cranium.

President Cleveland and His Family. From the St. Louis Republic.

The Clevelands live at the White House as little as possible. In fact, they merely make it a lodging place as they pass from their country home at Woodley through Washington going and coming, and for a few weeks during the winter when the social scalon is at its height. Both the President and Mrs. Cleveland have long ago tasted all the joy obtainable, if any, in being public characters, and they avoid making ex hibitions of themselves. They try to have their home sacredly private, and their little girls raised as other healthy children are raised. This is impossible at the White Mouse, with its cramped quarters, its public pariors always open to the tourists, and its executive offices always filled with politicians. On the other hand it was very new and delightful

to the Harrisons, who, packed away like sardines two or three families at a time, babies, nurse maids galore, lived in the White House every moment pos-able. Even the average Washingtonian, unless he has frequent business at the White House and en trance to the Executive office, does not see Mr. Cleve land more than once or twice a year. So it was not surprising that when he came to the theatre every opera glass was levelled at him, and some inquisitive people promenaded the aisles past the Presidential box in order to have a good took. The President looked especially well. Sitting just inder a cluster of electric lights, his every feature

was thrown out prominently. Some one said he was a regular living pleture.

It is noticeable, since Mrs. Cleveland became so matronly and so devoted to her babies, that popular interest in her has materially decreased. When they are out together, the President always attracts the llon's share of attention. This year Mrs. Clevelanseems more determined than ever to avoid notoriety, and at the theatres or on the streets she is even more quietly gowned than over. No one would think of noticing a very plainty dressed, fleshy woman, gen-erally all in black, and sometimes shabby black at that, for the President's wife and the beautiful bride of the White House over whom all the world raged nine years ago.

From the Courser-Journal.

LANCASTER, Nov. 20. After six days' work the ste pographer employed last week by Governor elect Brad ley has caught up with the stupendous correspond ence that had accumulated since the election and is now employed in classifying the applications, which far exceed 5,000, for twenty-two offices at Col. Bradley's disposal. For some of the positions there seem to be two or three hundred applicants. Every county in the State, in fact, every town of any size, has one, and sometimes (wenty applicants.

Still Staggering Under the Cieveland Tax. From the Times Demicrat.

The trouble that the Commissioner has now with the defunct tax is to know what to do with the rec ords. There is a saying that a dead lie is like a dead wasp in that it retains ine power of stinging, and it looks as if the odius income tax were cast in a similar mould. FOTES INSTEAD OF STATES.

The New Basis Proposed for Represents To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have rend with interest an article in your paper to day entitled "Votes Instead of States," which outlines a proposed plan for changing the repre sentation of States in the Republican Nationa Convention. I will not argue here for or against this change, but simply point out a fallacy that runs through the article, namely, that if the for that State's advantage. The pertinent ques tion is not "Is the vote of a State increased?" but "Is the vote of a State increased relatively to

The old total is 902, the new total 1,165, the increase 263; that is, the total is increased over 20% per cent. This leaves each delegate with only about 77 per cent, of his old voting power Now take Maine (Chairman Manley's State); t gains 2 votes; but 2 is only 16% per cent. of 12, the old vote; that is to say, the increase is more than counterbalanced by the diminished force of each vote. Maine should gain at least 4 votes to preserve its weight in the Convention. It is not the case, then, that a majority of the States would be benefited. So far is this not the case that 17, barely one-third, would be favored and the rest would suffer. (Whether this would he no unjust discrimination, but merely an adjusting of rights, I am not discussing).

New York and Michigan each increases its vote 75 per cent.; Ohio, 74 per cent. (nearly); Indiana, 73½ per cent.; Iowa, 73 per cent. These head the list, and it is curlous to note that here are the States of Morton, McKinley, Harrison, and Allison: Reed's State, on the other hand, is not so favored.

The other favored States are, in their order, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsvivania, New Jersey, West Virginia, Minnesota, Connecticut, Missouri, California, Maryland, and Massachusetts. The last has an increase of 30 per cent., barely more than 29½.

Ten States seem to gain, but really lose, as Maine, referred to above. There are nine States whose votes remain the same, of course to their loss.

The votes of the remaining thirteen States de-12, the old vote; that is to say, the increase is

whose votes of the remaining thirteen States de-loss.

The votes of the remaining thirteen States de-crease, and the real loss is, of course, greater than the figures would indicate if no regard were paid to the increased total.

It may be remarked in passing how over-shadowing is New York's prominence. Its present vote is 80 per mill of the whole; the new rule would make it 108 per mill. Please allow me to point out that the table given omits South Dakota and Washington and puts Ken-tucky's present vote at 20 instead of 28. I have followed the table elsewhere, though not sure that all its figures were correct.

followed the table elsewhere, though not sure that all its figures were correct.
There would be an accidental advantage for such States as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia, &c., namely, the greater number of places afforded for those ambitious of a sect in the Convention. But to say, apart from this, as is said, that such States would be benefited, is as though a debtor were seriously to propose to his creditor that a debt of \$12,000 be increased to \$14,000 on condition that the creditor accept 77 cents on the dollar. Most creditors would not be taken in; they would stop to figure.

The new plan is certainly the fairer one; but while advocating this fairer plan, let us be en-tirely fair in our arguments; besides, otherwise NEAL EWING. New York, Nov. 28, 1895.

UNITED VETERANS' PARADE.

Enthusiasm for the Union of Union and Confederate Soldiers of the War. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A recent

editorial in THE SUN contained a splendid conception. To have the Federal army, commanded by one of its chief officers, and the Confederate army, likewise, marching shoulder to shoulder in New York, the greatest city of the American continent, and in many respects of the world, would be a spectacle dear to the hearts of the American people. It will prove in the strongest possible manner that the last vestige of the war is over. It will touch a responsive chord in every heart not lost to a generous emotion, and will go a long way toward binding together the two great sections of this mighty Union. The men who will march together then are not holiday soldiers; they have seen war in its most terrific form, and have been actors in a drama of blood without parallel in the history of the world. Hundreds of thousands of their comrades sieep "the sleep that knows no waking," and "no sound shall wake them to glory again;" but the survivors can unite in an honest and zenuine tribute to the noble men who fell on both sides. What a splendid spectacle will this parade present to foreign nations! What a lesson will it inculcate! The more I think of it the grander seems the conception. It will mark a new era, for nothing like it has ever hitherto occurred in the history of the world. binding together the two great sections of this

seems the conception. It will mark a new era, for nothing like it has ever hitherto occurred in the history of the world.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, our ex-President, and Gen. John B. Gordon. Gen. Schofield and Gen. Longstreet, Gen. Fitz Lee and Gen. Averill riding together at the head of the column, will afford a spectacle which will be the subject of some and story for generations yet to come. It will be a splendid and superb trophy to the perpetuity of republican government. It will carry the feeling of hope to the Cuban who for long and weary months has hoisted the banner of liberty. But, above all, it will cement the bonds of this great Union, and will prove to the world that the friends of the great Constitution of 1787 "builded better than they knew." It will be a noble tribute to Massachusetts' favored son. Daniel Webster, the author of the immortal sentiment, "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." All hail to this grand parade! Let us accomplish it on a scale which will do credit to the American people.

BUCKINGHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. I noticed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I noticed an editorial article in your valuable paper a week or so ago in reference to the proposed parad of the soldiers of the late civil war to be held in this city on July 4, 1896, in which it was suggested that the Union soldiers be officered by Confederates and the Confederate soldiers be ommanded by Union officers. This is a most patriotic idea, and if carried out will be of great patriotic idea, and if carried out will be of great benefit to our whole country. As the date is to be the national holiday, July 4, 1896, suggesting the Revolutionary war, why not enlarge the original idea and make this parade a grand revival and expression of American patriotism by including in the parade the descendants of the soldiers and saliors of all the American wars as represented by the membership of such patriotic societies as the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, war of 1812, war with Tripoli, Mexican war, who with the soldiers of the late war would represent every American Tripoll, Mexican war, who with the soldiers of the late war would represent every American war in one grand parade. I doubt if any such parade or other public demonstration has ever before been made in the world. It is both patriotic and justifiable and original. Such a parade would inapire patriotism in the youth of this country and be a warning to foreign countries that, while we prefer peace, we cherish the warlike deeds of our ancestors and living compatriots, and are prepared to emulate their valor whenever called upon to do so.

Member Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Armenia's Pica-Justice, Not Religion TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: It is to be regretted hat a class of Mohammedans from India res London believe that the widespread antipathy in Europe and in America against the Turk is actuated by religious differences, and by this conviction they seem to consider it their sacred duty to defend the co-religionist, the Turk, in whatever great crime he may be implicated. Thus they are quite active in an agitation among the Mohammedans of India in favor agitation among the Mohammedans of India in favor of the Turk, and they have more than once urged upon the likitish Government the Importance of taking into evansideration. Its eligibus feelings and sentiments of the Mosiems of India in the India and civilized Mosiems alike to consider the Armenian civilized Mosiems alike to consider the Armenian to be informately on the India and the India and the India and Indi

S :loons and Clothing Houses.

To the Entrop of The Sux—Sir: When our paternality Government gets through deciding how many drinking places we are to be allowed to maintain by our voluntary custom; is there any reason why is should not so on and resultate the number of ready made choiling houses? It is unposstionally the case that our percentage of these to population is vermuch greater than in other cities. E. I. Sunnyes.

Worry and Poverty. To THE ELITOR OF THE SCH-Siz: T. C. T. in to-day's

s says" most of the worry among men is caused by Six says." most of the worry among men is caused by dishonesty or bad discession."

This statement stange him as a fool or a knave.

Practically, all the worry among men is caused by poverty, or the fear of poverty.

Abelish poverty and you abolish worry at one "fear gavage," 150, Coxway, 721 East Twenty-first Street, New York, Noy, 27,

Truly Thankful,

An exchange reader, who in two weeks had been compelled to see \$2,000 newspaper pages of syndicate type and pictures having to do with a single article of diet arose from his desk on Thanksgiving evening and, going into the nearest restaurant, said: Give me liver and bacon When the tempting vialids were set before him he

raised his eyes and said devoutly:
"Thank God, I don't have to eat turkey!"

Asthmatic troubles and soreness of the lungs of throat are usually overcome by Dr. D. Jaynes Expectorant—a sure curative for; coids. For the liver, use Jayne's Paintess dansilve Fills.—4de.

SUNBEAMS.

-A seventeen year-old husband was divorced from

a sixteen year-old wife in San Francisco last week.
The husband was a messenger boy.

Oregon's tomato crop this year was enormous.
One factory alone has been canning five tons of to-

matoes a day for a considerable time.

—A boy of fourteen and a girl of eleven were married in Johnson county, Ga., the other day. parents of the children interposed no objection to the

-Either living is remarkably cheap in Simpson county. Miss., or the paupers there get very poor oard. It costs the county less than a dollar a week a head to house and feed its dependent poor.

—Mrs. Samuel Craft, living near McGee's, Simpson

sounty, Miss., is just forty seven years old and has bac

twenty children, fourteen of whom are living. This is considered something of a record in that section. —James R. Scott of Rush county, Ind., and his wife, Harriet, have taken a fresh start in life. They are both more than sixty years old, and were married some forty years ago. But they got at outs somehow, and a few months ago were divorced. Last Friday they were remarried

-The latest oddity in queerly colored game brought out of the Maine woods is a deer with a polke-dok hide. The ground color of the hair is almost snow white, and the whole body is dotted with spots or blotches of red hair. The appearance of the animal is said to have been notably pretty as well as odd.

-The British ship Mowhan, which arrived at Astoria, Ore., a week ago Sunday, had an exasperating experience. Ten days previous she arrived off the bar of the Columbia River and signalled a tug to tow her in. But before the tug could get up with her the Mowhan was blown out to sea, and because of con -Three deer jumped on the rallway track a few hundred yards or so ahead of a locomotive near Trout

Lake, Mich., a few days ago, and remained staring in surprise at the headlight until they were struck by the pilot and tossed from the track. Instances of a single deer being thus attracted by a locomotive head-light and falling a victim to its curlosity are not unommon in Michigan, Maine, and other regions where deer abound; but for a trio of the animals to be hyp otized in this way at one time is a novelty.

—A \$150 lawsuit over a \$1.25 pig has just been ended in Michigantown, Ind., and the town treasury is out the former amount. A month ago the City Mar-

shal impounded a pig belonging to a farmer named Hills. The farmer refused to pay the \$1.50 pound charge and replevined the pig. The town sued him, and after three trials the Circuit Court the other day gave a verdict for Hills, with \$1.01 damages. More than half the people in town were summoned as witnesses, and the total amount of money lost over the pig runs to a pretty high figure.

—Caribou have been generally reported to be scarce

in Maine this season, and the hunters have been offering all sorts of theories to account for their leaving ists in Bangor has already received forty-one caribou heads this season, whereas last year only twenty-eight heads were received during the whole season. This may only mean that the hunters have been suc essful in bagging some of the few caribon that have remained in the Maine woods, for the old guides are

Foreign Notes of Heat Interest. Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, is said to be an excel

Paul Hourget is writing a one-act play in prose for the Comedie Française. The title is "The Screen."
Brazil had 7,540 miles of railroad in operation as he end of 1894 and 4,844 miles in course of construo ion.

Johann Strauss is going to Paris to conduct the re-

hearsals of his "Gypsy Haron," out at the Folies Drauntiques. Australian wine to the amount of 515,168 gallons was imported into the United Kingdom this year, an increase of 188,289 gallons over 1894. During the 900 years that the *Pekin Gazette* has been

n existence 1,800 of its editors have had their heads taken off for having exceeded instructions, according to Le Hyaro. Prince Marcantonio Colonna di Stigliano, a consin

of the Prince Colonna who married Mrs. Mackay's daughter, is about to merry a pretty Jewess of Padua with a fortune of \$0,00,000 lire. A new volume of Pritz Reuter's works is to be published by Dr. Gaedertz, custos of the Berlin Royal Library. It will include poems found among his papers

and a portrait made by binseir.

Trinity almshouses at Mile End, a picturesque group
of buildings erected by Sir Christopher Wren 200
years ago, are threatened with destruction, as the Admiralty wants the ground for other purposes.

Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holatein, the

son of the Princess Helena and grandson of Queen Victoria, is to accompany the expedition against King Prempeh of Ashantee. He is 28 years old and a Lieu-Canon Grey, a son of the Earl Grey who was Prime

Minister from 1830 to 1834, and brother of the Earl Grey lately deceased, died recently at the age of 83, having been rector of Houghton-le-Spring for fortyeight years, and only the second rector th had in a century, as his predecessor had held the place for fifty-six years.

In Germany 0,826 cases of diphtheria have been

treated by serum inoculation, 2,400 of them in hos-pitals, according to a report of the Government's medical department. Of these 86.5 per cent. recovered, 12.9 per cent, died, and the rest were still under treatment. In the hospitals alone the cures were 80.5 and the deaths 19.5 per cent. The remarks attached to the reports of the cases were highly favorable to be freatment in 4.871 and unfavorable to 60

A manuscript of "Der neuwen Zeitung aus Presilig-andt," found recently in the library of the Princes Fugger, who were merchant princes when America was discovered, shows that the Rio de la Plata was discovered by two Portuguese. Nino Manuel and Christobal de Haro, who sailed as far as 40° south and returned to Madelra in October, 1514, and not by the Spanlards, as has been believed. The manuscrips also states that the Fuggers ordered a map of the world from Sebastian Cabot and paid for it but never eceived it. An account of the discovery is given in the Zeitschrift of the Berlin Geographical Society.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew and Parkhurst. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Apropos of the editorial in The Sun this morning, "A Consequence of Parkhurstiam," a matter has come to my knowledge that seems should be more generally understood, especially by Sun readers.

Within the limits of the Episcopal Church is an organization, the Brotherhood of St. Andrews where

within the limits of the Episcopal Church is an organization, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, whose avowed purpose is "the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men." Recently a circular letter was sent to the rectors of those churches in which there is a chapter of the above society, urging that the names

a chapter of the above society, urging that the names of members should be given to the sender. These of members should be given to the sender. These young men, if they were willing were to be sent out on Sunday to act as spies to at the City Visilance Society. This letter was since to the City Visilance Society. This letter was since if the City Visilance Faure, one of the Pharisalcal members of the present craxy-quit city administration.

The office he now holds was given him as a reward for acting as secretary of the Committee of Saventy last year. Can you tell how the kingdom of Christ is to be spread by teaching young men to some that most despised of all men—spies? To this paper have the reformers come that nothing is too secretary them to use to secure their own political existence. Their methods are of the kind to disgust all thinking and right-minded neople. A doubt is at once raised whether their motives are so disinterested or sincere as they profess. Will they not be put down as hypocritical, and justify, by the community?

With all their protestations they are willing and ready to resort to the lowest political tricks, devices that "corrupt." Tammany was always above stopeing. The editorial referred to should be read and pondered by every voter and religious man in this city. New York, Nov. 27, 1895.

Giving Tickets Back on the Elevated.

Giving Tickets Back on the Elevated.

To the Entrol of The Sun-Sir: Recently I boughs a ticket at the Fifty-inith street station of the elevated road, but owing to a block on the road no trains were running. Instead of returning my money or giving me another ticket, which would have been a simple operation, I had to wait till an elaborate printed receipt was made out which I had to take to room 50 on the third floor of 71 Broadway, miles away, and there, after hunting all over the fulfiding to find the right place and waiting some time, my efforts were rewarded, and another take was furnished. I followed the matter up just to see how idiotic and asinine this great cornoration to travel down to Rector street for this special purpose, would cost him tenents up to the man that the would cost him tenents beated at the wast of time.

What possible objection could there be to dropping the receipt into the ticket cheper's box or having it redeemed at the office where it had been given out?

New York, Nov. 27.

A Man Out of Work

A Man Out of Work.

To the Edition of The Sux—Sir: Some days ago I drifted into New York city from Philiadelphia, and ever since, although I have made persistent efforts, I find it impossible to obtain a situation of any kind. I am 35 years of age, single, the sole support of an aged and invalid mother, strong and active, strictly temperate, having never fasted into sleating liquors; good moral habits, and ready and willing to handle any and of work. I have in my pessession references ha to character and ability, but they seem to be of no avail.

avail.

I am well acquainted with store work. A situation such as porter, shipper, or general all-round man would suit me well. Now, this is a lest resort, if would not think of audressing you this letter out; a stranger. I can see no hope and have no expectation of obtaining anything at present.

JARIS F. O'REAGAN, New YORK, NOV. 27, 1895.

New YORK, NOV. 27, 1895.

Mother Goose on Wheels.

From the Toledo Blade.

The king has left his counting house and wisely spens The king has left his counting house and wisely spens his knoney;
The queen and be are bicycling, forgetting broad and honey.
The maid has bought a wheel, too, and left her hanging clothes.
"Twould take a nimble blackpird now to nip off helf her nose.